

## POPULAR OBSERVATIONS.

THE STATE'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.  
HOW APPLICANTS AND EMPLOYERS ARE BROUGHT  
TOGETHER FREE OF CHARGE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I desire to call attention to the advertisement of the New-York State Free Employment Bureau, published in another column of your paper, in order that I may explain to the general public the aims and advantages of this bureau. Its purpose, as set forth in the law, is to register all applicants for labor who desire to have their labor placed on the market, and all applicants for help whose purpose it is to employ such applicants for labor as make use of this bureau.

As soon as an applicant desires to place his or her labor on the market a blank is filled out which gives the name and address, also the name and address of his or her last employer and the cause of idleness. When such blank is filled out a circular is immediately sent by the bureau to the last employer, asking what is known as "the character and ability of the man," which makes application to such inquiries have been generally satisfactory to the applicants for labor, and it is of great importance that the last employer should know of this ability, makes an effort to get the best of ability to set all the information that can possibly be obtained as to the qualifications of the persons to fill the places they seek. All who are in need of labor will find it to their advantage to make use of this bureau for obtaining the same. JOHN J. BEALIN, Superintendent No. 30 West Twenty-ninth-st., New-York. March 25, 1899.

FILIPINO SELF-GOVERNMENT.

SAVAGE PLANS AND METHODS AND RESULTING DISORDERS A SOURCE OF DANGER

TO THE WORLD.

Camp Wetherill, Greenwich, S. C., March 20, 1899.

tion of the public he sounded on these cars, but the custom of the motormen in saluting each other no doubt causes another causes a clangor that is infernal. It makes the daytime in Twenty-third-st. miserable and the nighttime hideous. Is this saluting a rule of the company? Is it the mere fancy of the motormen thoughtlessly but craftily used? What, in its cause, is it not a legitimate subject for the prompt action of the Board of Health? TWENTY-THIRD STREET. New-York, March 23, 1899.

SENOA SILVELA'S AMERICAN DESCENT.  
A GRANDDAUGHTER OF A BOSTON SEA CAPTAIN  
WHO MARRIED IN SPAIN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In the Illustrated Supplement of yesterday's Tribune I have read with much satisfaction an article entitled "At the Helm in Spain," which describes the influence exerted at the Court of Spain by Señora Silvela, wife of the Prime Minister.

Your contributor's surmise as to her family's origin is correct. Being personally acquainted with many members of the family, I know that she is the granddaughter of a Boston sea captain, who years ago struck his colors to a fair Andalusian of Malaga.

The captain had two sons—one now Marquis de Cas Loring, the other Don Eduards Loring—who retained his American citizenship and was a few years ago American Vice-Consul at Malaga.

Señora Silvela is the second of three daughters, the Marquis of Cas Loring, and a particularly charming and lovely woman.

In these days when American women are winning such remarkable success in foreign courts, it is gratifying to our National pride to know that the buoyant Court of Castile and Aragon—a daughter of sturdy old New-England stock—is "behind the throne."

Perhaps the spirit of the old sea captain will still find it to their advantage to make use of this bureau for obtaining the same. JOHN J. BEALIN, Superintendent No. 30 West Twenty-ninth-st., New-York. March 25, 1899.

TO THE WORLD.

AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS IN HOTELS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In reading the "Appeal to the People of the United States," lately issued from Boston in the interests of the so-called Philippine Republic, there is one question that naturally occurs to every thoughtful mind. In what way would it be possible to obtain from the Tagalog, the builders of this scheme of an independent State, the "proper guarantee of order and protection to property" mentioned in this appeal? It is of course to be presumed that this clause refers to the interests of foreign residents in the Islands; for certainly it would not be necessary to save safeguard the personal interests of a people capable of self-government. Probably most people will agree with me in thinking this question of "proper guarantees" a perplexing one, but the keen intelligence of the Filipino has suggested a solution of the difficulty.

In order that all readers of the appeal may see how easily this matter could be adjusted, I would suggest that the authors of that most noteworthy paper publish, to circulate with it, the text of the order issued by the Malolos government for the slaughter of all the foreign residents in the city of Manila, as copied by General Oros and published in the papers of February 22. General Oros cables to the War Department as follows:

NEW-Brunswick, N. J., March 4, 1899.

THE USE OF FIRE-ESCAPES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: While reading in The Tribune the accounts and suggestions in relation to the recent destruction of the Windsor Hotel by fire, it occurred to me that as the ropes were seized upon by many in hope of escape, it would be well for hotel managers to let it be stated times some one show just how the belt is to be adjusted and the appliance for lowering slowly managed. The guests, it seems, are not apt to read "Instructions" as to above. If, however, they should see them in use, would be led to practice with them in their own room.

New-York, March 22, 1899.

READER.

SUGGESTION FOR NUMBERING BROADWAY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In an editorial in your paper some time ago you commanded the city authorities for changing the Boulevard to an extension of Broadway. Now that it is done, why not complete the good work by to see carried out on that portion of the Philip programme given in the clause of the second paragraph, that the army of incorporation should leave the Islands, and Admiral Dewey and his ships sail away. Let the noble Filipino pursue his general methods not only in Manila, but wherever there are foreign residents in the Islands. Thus it would be avoided an amount of misery and difficult-to-hazardous "proper guarantees" and the results would probably be just the same as if we had both ered about getting them. The Americans might tarry us with having indelictly let slip "the White Man's Burden" from off our shoulders; but

Let us alone. What pleasure can we have To war with evil?"

Surely, surely, slumber is more sweet than toil.

It is said that many of the tribes in the archipelago are not in sympathy with the Tagalog, and not willing to be ruled over, and that these tribes would probably not be left to themselves for many months before a Kilkeyne eat

that cuts out.

Some three or four years ago, when a committee of the Common Council were trying to solve the problem of so placing the numbers on houses that at night they might easily be found, the writer suggested substantially the numbering on the lamposts which has become so popular, and also the following system for numbering the avenues, which they did not adopt. Commencing on the northwest and northeast corner of any avenue with the number of the cross street, thus:

Left: Right:  
N. W. N. E.  
First-st. .... 100 102 104  
Second-st. .... 200 202 204  
Third-st. .... 300 302 304  
Fourth-st. .... 400 402 404  
Twenty-fourth-st. .... 500 502 504  
One hundred and twenty-fifth-st. .... 600 602 604  
One hundred and twenty-first-st. .... 700 702 704

By pointing off two figures you have the number of the cross street and the location of the number. The numbers (Broadway) are from 1 to 2, and at the south side of Eighth-st. These need no change, but at Eighth-st. start the new numbers:

Left: Right:  
N. W. N. E.  
Eighth-st. .... 800 802 804  
Ninth-st. .... 900 902 904  
Tenth-st. .... 1000 1002 1004  
Twenty-first-st. .... 1100 1102 1104  
Twenty-fourth-st. .... 1200 1202 1204  
Two hundred and twenty-first-st. .... 1300 1302 1304  
Two hundred and twenty-second-st. .... 1400 1402 1404

Numbering may by pointing off the two figures you have the cross street.

Any number of new buildings may be built on a block and not change the street number on the next block.

Then you will use your great influence in bringing about this much-needed reform, I remain, Yours truly, JOHN A. CRANDELL.

No. 47 West One-hundred-and-twenty-sixth-st., New-York, March 23, 1899.

NOVEL METHOD OF SUICIDE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Having read in your paper of the 12th inst. a letter pleading for closer relations, for "friendship and intercourse," between rich and poor, employer and employee, and having esteemed the letter another expression of that overwrought sentimentalism whose hackneyed slogan is "Love," I write briefly to protest, with all courtesy and without the slightest ill-feeling, yet firmly and as truly as I may, against carrying to a weak and amenable extreme what is really the greatest thing in the world.

The letter in question pleads for friendship, which is far more than friendliness as that word is now understood, between those with means and those without; and, after deplored the charity of the rich who relieve the physical distress of the poor from motives really selfish, a statement so sweeping as to be quite erroneous in its opinion, and after deplored the poor for their own sins, without blame, between rich and poor, employer and employee, and having the result of that overwrought sentimentalism whose hackneyed slogan is "Love," I write briefly to protest, with all courtesy and without the slightest ill-feeling, yet firmly and as truly as I may, against carrying to a weak and amenable extreme what is really the greatest thing in the world.

The man fired the shot at his reflected image in a plate-glass mirror. It was bad for the mirror, but the man was saved; and, as he is convinced that he accomplished his object, all hands concerned are satisfied.

Jurevity came to this country from St. Petersburg twenty-eight years old, living at No. 62 East Twelfth-st., invented a novel manner of committing suicide yesterday afternoon. Six shots in all were fired, four aimed with uncertain accuracy at his head, all took effect, and the man is dead. That is to be thinks he is, and the combined efforts of half a dozen physicians and nurses in the insane pavilion of Bellevue Hospital were for naught when they tried to convince him that he was the victim of a strange hallucination.

The man fired the shot at his reflected image in a plate-glass mirror. It was bad for the mirror, but the man was saved; and, as he is convinced that he accomplished his object, all hands concerned are satisfied.

Jurevity came to this country from St. Petersburg seven years ago. He is a skilled machinist and made large wages. He first went to Boston, where he attended a Spiritualist school. He later formed the acquaintance of nearly all the mediums in Boston, and they pitted him on many trips through Spiritualia.

Cross-country horses are attracting much attention. Foxhounds, English, Eastern, English Black and Tan, and Foxhounds, are being trained at Brookdale.

Harr. Smith is preparing King T. over the hills and snows near Lake Quinsigamond, Worcester, Mass.

Thomas Hitchcock is at Aiken, S. C. B. F. Clyde's horses are at Mountaine Park, James' Walker's horses are several the Genesee Valley. Several horses are being prepared for hurdle racing and steeplechasing at the Gravesend racetrack.

The following announcement will cheer the men engaged in steeplechasing:

The Winchester Racing Association announces a steeplechase to be run during the coming meeting at Morris Park, on April 25, 1899, to which \$1000 will be added. \$500 by subscribers of men interested in steeplechasing and \$500 by the association. The race will consist of nine miles, and will make a run of three miles and a half, will include twice over the water. The details as to weights and penalties will be given in the program.

The race is guaranteed to be run annually for five years, beginning the present year.

James T. Sloan evidently is not up to his best form, and is likely to be inferior unless he gets better horses to ride.

Sloan, accompanied to the steeplechase, Sheepshead Bay had full faith in his competitor, was among the best mounts for Danie Mather. Perhaps there is a combination in England that is doing more harm to horse racing than any other game, and might even vitiate New-Jersey and Massachusetts, who were bred in America, are winning steeplechases in England.

In a few minutes several shots in rapid succession were heard in the Russian room. Mr. Hough ran to the room. Jurevity met him with outstretched arms, and shaking him warmly by the hand. He called attention to his skin, and declared the horse was red, white and black, and had great wings as the result of his skin.

He thinks he may be cured by rest and quiet.

CHARLES UNANST.

TOO MUCH GONG-RINGING.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The clanging of the gongs on the new electric cars running through Twenty-third-st. is the painful facts set forth in the editorial columns of The Tribune of today entitled "Some Results of Combination." It may read and hear'd you think me warning there would be less poverty and wretchedness, and fewer heart-burnings and bitter denunciations in the near future.

M. B. CAROTHERS.

Bethlehem, Penn., March 23, 1899.

COMBINATIONS.

THE RACETRACK.

GOSSIP AMONG TURF MEN.

However, the foremost thoroughbred in America, was put to death at McGrath's last week. Major Yonan, his owner, decided to relieve the great racer and sire of pain and misery caused by an injury to his left fore foot. Hanover was one of the greatest horses that ever graced the American turf. His first appearance was in the famous year of 1888, when so many high-class horses made their advent and struggled for supremacy. It was the banner year in America for the two-year-old division.

Tremont, Hanover, Kingston, King Fox, Los Angeles, Firenze, Besse June, Commerata and other consistent youngsters were out that year. Tremont and Hanover retired unbeaten. Hanover won the Hopeful, July and Sappington stakes at Monmouth Park, and was sent into winter quarters to be prepared for the severest campaign ever planned for a three-year-old.

The magnificent son of Hindoo and Bourbon Bell swept all before him. He was known as "White Wings" by the stable lads, and he never appeared weary after a race. At Monmouth Park he met the fate of nearly every great racehorse bred in Kentucky, as his colors were lowered, and he met his first defeat by a horse named Laggard, and a few days later was beaten by Bamby. Neither of these was in the same class as Hanover, but the arduous task set for him by his owners was too great for flesh, bone and sinew, so Hanover was defeated. There have been many conflicting reports about Hanover. He was first class, and would have been a champion in any country at any time. His action was faulty, but notwithstanding his laborious stride he possessed such a fund of nervous energy that he easily disposed of all comers when he was in fit condition to race. Hanover won more than \$120,000 in stakes and purses. When he injured his navicular joint his owners, instead of retiring him to stud, had him nerve, an operation that should be classed as a criminal offence, if it is not already classed as such. The crippled giant was unable to cope with the sound horses opposed to him under the crushing imposts assigned to him by the handicappers. Therefore the defeats he met with at the close of his career should not have any weight than the merits of the dead steer are weighed in the balance. In the stud he proved his worth as one of the great horses of all time, and his fame will last as long as the Stud Book is published. He headed the list of American sires for four years, and his sons and daughters promise to perpetuate his name.

Racing is the principal topic discussed among the guests at Delmonico's in the afternoons and evenings. There are a few enthusiasts who believe that there will be racing in New-Jersey before the end of the present year, but the men with the largest interests in New-Jersey racing properties have little hope of reopening the racecourses in the State where trials thrive and the mosquitoes are armed with machetes. Many turfmen who are members of the Democratic Club are greatly annoyed about the Jeffersonian dinners. The \$10 affair is classed as a "wide-open" dinner, while the U. dinner is termed a "nothing doing" banquet. Richard Croker is greatly worried and believes that as the ropes were seized upon by many in hope of escape, it would be well for hotel managers to let it be stated times some one show just how the belt is to be adjusted and the appliance for lowering slowly managed. The guests, it seems, are not apt to read "Instructions" as to above. If, however, they should see them in use, would be led to practice with them in their own room.

New-York, March 22, 1899.

FRANK H. LORD.

Camp Wetherill, Greenwich, S. C., March 20, 1899.

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Pier 20, 2 P. M., Saturday.

Arr. 2 P. M., Sunday.

Arr. 2 P. M., Monday.

Arr. 2 P. M., Tuesday.

Arr. 2 P. M., Wednesday.

Arr. 2 P. M., Thursday.

Arr. 2 P. M., Friday.

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